

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

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[No. 7.]

More Emigrants than could be accommodated.

By reference to the list of names, in another column, of the emigrants lately embarked for Liberia, it will be seen that the ship *Sophia Walker* carried out two hundred and fifty-two, and the brig *Harp* twenty-five persons. We had expected the whole of them would have gone in the *Sophia Walker*, and supposed that we had made ample provision for them. But we were disappointed. When we chartered the ship, we calculated that there would be ready to sail in her about two hundred and seventy-five emigrants.— We however put up berths and made arrangements for two hundred and eighty-eight. The *Sophia Walker* is a larger vessel than the *Banshee*, which carried, on her last voyage to Liberia, two hundred and seventy-seven. We therefore supposed that she would be plenty large to carry all who would be ready to go, together with their baggage and everything they would have to take with them. We had requested our friends to be very careful to give us the names of all who would go, and

inform us if they would have any extra amount of freight. We allow to each emigrant the bulk of two barrels, not including their mattresses and bedding which they put in their berths. If they have more than this we desire to be apprised of it before chartering the vessel, and we expect them to pay for all over two barrels.

Having taken all these necessary precautions, we chartered a ship large enough to carry all that had been reported to us, with some room to spare, and therefore felt very comfortable in the prospect.

But to our surprise and very great embarrassment, *three hundred and ten* emigrants came forward to embark in the ship, and some of them had such an amount of baggage and trunks and boxes, barrels and hog-heads, as we had never conceived of, and knew not what to do with! What could we do? The ship could not take them all! Some of them had come 750 miles to the place of embarkation! They wanted to take with them everything which they had—and they would find it all use-

ful in Liberia! We were greatly embarrassed to know what to do.— There were not enough *more* than the ship could take to warrant us in chartering another vessel, and we had not the means to do it! We therefore did the very best thing we could under the circumstances; we embarked *two hundred and fifty-two persons* in the Sophia Walker, filling all the rest of the room in her with their things; we engaged a small merchant vessel that was bound for the coast to take *twenty-five* emigrants and 450 barrels of freight; and we left behind for the fall expedition *thirty-three* persons.

As this was the first, so we hope it may be the last time we shall find ourselves in so embarrassing a predicament. Generally we have found, when we had chartered a vessel and made our arrangements, that the number who actually came forward ready to sail was *less* than had been previously reported to us. This time it was greater. Those who were left behind are greatly disappointed.

Hereafter we hope that our friends will notify us beforehand fully and particularly as to the names and ages of all who will certainly go, and especially as to the amount of freight which they will have to take with them. If we can know these things beforehand with any degree of reliable certainty, we will endeavor to make provision for all who want to emigrate.

We have the pleasure of informing our friends, both in this country and in Liberia, that Drs. J. H. Snowden and Daniel Laing, Jr., sailed for Liberia in the Sophia Walker.— They are colored men who have been thoroughly educated under the care and at the expense of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, and they will be employed in Liberia—one at Sinou and the other on the St. Paul's river—to attend our newly arrived emigrants during their acclimation. We shall therefore have hereafter four regular physicians in our employ in Liberia.

[For the Repository.]

Education of Colored People

THE following article on this subject is from a gentleman of the highest respectability in one of the Southern States. We trust it may enlist others on the same subject.

Several years ago I saw in the Repository, copied from the Colonization Herald, a proposal to establish a college for the education of

young colored men in this country. Since that time I have neither seen nor heard anything more of it, and I should be glad to hear whether the proposed plan was ever carried into execution.

Four years ago I conversed with one of the officers of the Colonization Society on the subject of educating in this country colored per-

sons intending to emigrate to Liberia, and expressed my firm conviction of the paramount importance of high moral and mental training as a fit preparation for such emigrants.

To my great regret the gentleman stated that under existing circumstances the project, all important as he confessed it to be, was almost impracticable; so strong being the influence of the enemies of colonization that they would dissuade any colored persons so educated from leaving the United States.

I knew that he was thoroughly acquainted with the subject in all its bearings, and therefore felt that he must have good reasons for what he said; still I hoped the case was not quite so bad as he thought, and, at any rate, I looked forward with strong hope to the time when the colored race would, as a body, open their eyes to the miserable, unnatural position they occupy in America; when they would see who were their true friends, those who offered them real and complete freedom, social and political, in a land where their is no white race to keep them in subjection, where they govern themselves by their own laws; or those pretended friends who would keep the African where he can never be aught but a serf and bondsman of a despised cast, and who, by every act of their pretended philanthropy, make the colored man's condition worse.

Most happily, since that time, the colored race has been aroused to a degree never before known, and the conviction has become general among them that they must go to Liberia if they would be free and happy.

Under these circumstances the better the education of the colored man the more keenly will he feel

his present situation and the more clearly will he see the necessity of emigration.

Assuming such to be the feelings of the colored race, I think the immense importance of a collegiate institution for the education of their young men must be felt and acknowledged by every friend of the race. Some time since the legislature of Liberia passed an act to incorporate a college in Liberia, but I fear the project has failed, as I have heard nothing more of it since. Supposing however the funds raised for such an institution, where are the professors to come from? They *must* be educated in this country; and how can that be done without establishing an institution specially for young colored men?

There is not a college in the United States where a young man of color could gain admission, or where, supposing him admitted, he could escape insult and indignity. Into out Theological Seminaries a few are admitted, and are, perhaps, treated well; but what difficulty they find in obtaining a proper preparatory education. The cause of religion then, no less than that of secular education, calls for such a measure.

I think a strong and earnest appeal ought to be made to every friend of colonization throughout the United States to support the scheme with heart, hand and purse. Surely there are enough friends of the cause to subscribe at least a moderate sum for such a noble object; and in a cause like this, wealthy colored persons ought to, and doubtless will, subscribe according to their means. In addition to a general appeal through the Repository, let each individual friend of colonization use all his influence with his personal friends and acquaintances, especially

with such as are wealthy. I know from my own experience how much can be done by personal application, even in cases where success appears nearly hopeless.—I will pledge myself to use my humble endeavors to the utmost with my personal acquaintances. A large sum would not be *absolutely necessary* to found the college; and it would certainly be better to commence in the humblest way than to give up the scheme altogether.

Buildings for instance might in many places be purchased for a very moderate sum that would answer every purpose, or they might be built in the cheapest manner; in short, everything might be commenced on the most economical scale and afterwards enlarged as funds increased.

Those who are themselves engaged in teaching, such as the faculties of colleges, &c., would, of course, be most competent to prepare a plan for the proposed institution, and the ablest of them should

be consulted; meantime almost any one interested in the cause may offer *some* useful hint. In that spirit, I would myself offer a few brief suggestions, in case this appeal should be favorably received.

Probably few men of my time of life have studied the character and condition of the African race more attentively than I have, with what success I cannot presume to say, but the opinion of *any one* devoting so much of his time to the subject ought to be of *some* value.

My opinion of their capacity has been much raised during my attempts at instructing them, but at the same time, I am convinced that they require a *totally different mode of training* from whites, and that any attempt to educate the two races together must prove a failure. I now close these desultory remarks with the hope that some one more competent than myself will take up the cause and urge it until some definite plan is formed.

Report of Com. W. F. Lynch,

IN RELATION OF HIS MISSION TO THE COAST OF AFRICA.

OUR readers will remember that, in November, 1852, Commander Lynch, of the U. S. Navy, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, sailed for Africa, for the purpose of making the necessary inquiries and arranging the preliminaries preparatory to a contemplated exploration of the interior of Liberia and the adjacent country. After an absence of several months, during which he visited several parts of the coast north of Liberia, most of the places of particular interest on the Liberian

coast, and some of the interior settlements, Capt. Lynch returned, and made a Report of his mission; which has been published by Congress; some extra copies of which we have had printed; and shall be pleased to furnish copies to any of our friends who may apply for them. It is a pamphlet of sixty-four pages, containing much interesting and valuable information respecting the western-coast of Africa; the various tribes of native inhabitants; the productions and commerce of different

parts of the coast; the condition of the Liberian settlements; the customs and superstitions of the natives, etc.

Capt. Lynch concludes his Report as follows:—

In this report I have presented things exactly as they appeared to me, and at every place I visited endeavored to procure reliable information, for thus I interpreted my instructions.

It now remains for me to speak of the best place to disembark an exploring party; the proper inland route; the precautions to be taken; and the difficulties to be encountered.

I consider Monrovia the best place for a party to ride out the fever in. I believe it to be as healthy as any other settlement in Liberia, and good accommodation and nurses for the sick can there be procured. Besides, the intercourse of its inhabitants with the interior is more frequent, and extends further inland, than any other point I am aware of along the coast. Millsburg, at the head of the navigation of the St. Paul's, I recommend as the proper rendezvous, and the point from whence to take up the inland march.

Boporah, a populous native town, of which I have spoken in this report, lies directly in the path which it seems to me should be pursued, and it should be reached as soon as possible, and made the pivot of operations for advancing inland, and keeping up a communication with the sea-shore.

The march from Boporah should be regulated by the nature of the country, and the distance and direction of the nearest mountain range, which must form the water-shed between the tributary streams of the Niger and those which flow into the Atlantic. That range attained, if it trend southeast, as it most probably does, it might be followed to the parallel of Cape Palmas, with a particular eye to the country on its Atlantic slope, and thence the expedition might descend and make its way to the sea.

The obstacles to be encountered would be a dense forest, (through which, in many places, a path could only be cleared with the hatchet,) wild beasts, the frequent morasses, the jealousy and possible treachery of the natives, and sometimes the scarcity of food.

The party should consist of as few whites as possible. The commander; an

officer to take his place, should he perish; a physician, who should also be a naturalist; and some twelve or fifteen colonists, would perhaps be sufficient.

The energy of the white man is indispensable for such an undertaking; but, from the hostility of the climate to his race, as few as possible should embark in it. The main body, therefore, should be citizens of Liberia; but as no man of resolution and judgment would undertake to head them unless they were under military organization, and bound to follow as long as he led the way, I suggest that if an expedition be organized, the government of Liberia consent to its citizens enlisting under the flag of the United States, and thereby subject themselves to its martial code. All ought to possess physical stamina, and the whites, especially, should be in the vigor of life, and, if possible, natives of our southern States.

I have considered it my duty to collect in my route all the information I could as to the commerce of the places I visited. It has been presented in the body of this report, and few, I presume, are aware of the present magnitude and the annual increase of the commerce of Western Africa. For further information on this subject, I herewith submit the official reports of the British colonial possessions, transmitted with the Blue Book to both houses of Parliament.

Our own proportion of the African trade is very large, and might be rendered yet more extensive by forming treaties with the principal independent tribes along the coast. England has already negotiated eighty such treaties, her plenipotentiary being sometimes a lieutenant in her navy. To her honor be it said, that while looking to her commercial interests, she is not forgetful of the claims of humanity, and inserts, wherever she can, a clause prohibitory of the slave trade. She is, however, accused of reviving that trade in another form, and I submit in the appendix (No. 1.) a proclamation of the President of Liberia on the subject.

I will illustrate the advantages of the treaties to which I have alluded. It is a custom of the tribes, that all traffic with the natives shall be transacted through the kings and head men; in other words, the head men and kings are the sole factors of their respective communities. By a stipulation of the treaty, these potentates become responsible for the payment of debts contracted with an English trader. Should payment be withheld when due, (for the credit system prevails here as well as in

the Christian world,) the trader seeks a British man-of-war, and communicates the circumstances to her commander, and the latter repairs instantly to the place and enforces payment. Not so with the American trader. If his debtors are disposed to defraud him, he has no redress; and as native breach of faith is not unfrequent, he cannot fairly compete with the Englishman.

One other thing I feel impelled to say from a sense of duty, and do so most reluctantly. But, if we do not wish to be accused, and perhaps justly accused, of observing the letter and neglecting the spirit of our treaty stipulation with regard to the slave trade, we will substitute small but efficient steamers for sailing-vessels upon the African station. Judging of the future from the past, I venture to say that the frigate *Constitution* is of little more use in suppressing that trade than if she were in the Bay of Fundy. Nor can it scarce be otherwise. From Goree to Cape Palmas, ranging from fifty to eighty miles from the coast, in a misty region of alternate calms, light winds, currents, and tornadoes, with overwhelming torrents of rain, compared to which the refreshing showers of our own more favored clime are as dew-drops to overflowing cisterns. In the "*John Adams*," we were ten days making a distance which a steamer could have accomplished in thirty-six hours. From Monrovia to the island of St Jago, vessels are often forty days on the passage, which a steamer could make in five. In one direction along the coast it is a drift with the sluggish current: in the other, it is working up against it with light and baffling winds.

I do not say that the vessels we have on the coast do not sometimes protect our commercial interests, or are not otherwise serviceable. I have mentioned the "*John Adams*" assisting a merchant vessel in distress; and I submit in the appendix (Nos. 2, 3, and 4) some letters from President Roberts, expressing acknowledgments for benefits derived from our squadron. But, from the causes I have enumerated, our cruisers can visit very few places compared to the number that should be visited, and as the log-books will testify, often remain long at their anchors, or make yet more lengthy passages to Madeira to recruit—a passage which, under canvass alone, in the teeth of the trade-wind, is often more prolonged and more wearing to the ship than if she came directly home.

The service on the coast of Africa needs an incentive. Great Britain has

twenty-seven vessels-of-war employed in the suppression of the slave trade on that coast, and a large proportion of them are steamers, mostly small ones. Her naval officers have every inducement to seek service on that station, for he who attains to a higher grade by the death of his superior in rank, retains it permanently, and does not, as with us, hold it but temporarily. The consequence is, that the English far surpass us in activity on the coast of Africa. A very slight incentive would cause service on that coast to be coveted by our officers and crews. Within a few years two commanders have died on that station. If the two senior lieutenants in the squadron had been promoted permanently, the files of the department would now exhibit more applications from lieutenants for service on that station than all others combined. And thus of every other grade, except the highest, which, living on its honors, should be influenced by higher aspirations.

The arrogance of British officers heretofore, precludes the idea of an agreement to search respectively the vessels of either nation. It is a privilege which cannot be safely conceded to them, and we must at all hazards protect the integrity of our flag. But, for the honor of our country and the protection of its commerce, it is to be hoped that small steamers will be substituted for our sailing-vessels on the African coast, and that some incentive may be presented which will infuse greater activity among them, and render them almost ubiquitous in the neighborhood of the slave marts, and the parts of the coast frequented by our traders, instead of making tedious passages to and from a few places, some of them too remote by far, or too long lying sluggishly at their anchors.

Since my return I have received intelligence from Sierra Leone of the capture by British men-of-war of three slavers, one of them American. The prostitution of our flag, now so much facilitated by sea-letters, obtained principally at the consulates of Rio de Janeiro and Havana, will continue, to our disgrace, until we have vessels on the coast of Africa propelled by steam, and manned with crews and commanded by officers who are stimulated, the one by increased pay and the hope of prize-money, and the other by permanent promotion when vacancies are caused by death. The climate is a trying one, and, as in battle, the places of those who perish should be filled by the survivors.

I do not permit myself to dwell on the necessity of incorporating into the inter-

national code a clause declaring the slave-trade piracy under any flag; nor on the frequent decisions of our legal tribunals, (caused by the want of such declaration,) which have so discouraged our officers. Of this want, and its attendant evil consequences, the government has been long advised.

In estimating the amount of our African trade I have been careful not to exaggerate, and rejected every item not based on authentic data; but there is so much traffic along the coast in articles never entered at a custom-house, that I have reason to believe I have given twenty-five per cent. less than the actual imports; and as the profits are very great, that the exports

exceed the estimate nearly one hundred per cent. Apart, therefore, from the suppression of the slave trade, our commerce with the west coast of Africa needs the protection of an efficient force—efficient more in its power of locomotion than in the number of its guns.

A knowledge of the disadvantages under which our countrymen labor who trade along that coast, has induced these concluding remarks, and I trust they will not be considered inappropriate.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, &c.

W. F. LYNCH,

Commander, U. S. N.

Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Sec. of the Navy.

[From the Spectator.]

Anniversary of the N. Y. State Colonization Society.

THE twenty-second annual meeting of the New York State Colonization Society was held last evening at the Reformed Dutch church, in Lafayette place. Anson G. Phelps, Esq., presided, and the Rev. Dr. Hutton opened the exercises with prayer. Dr. D. M. Reese read the following interesting abstract of the annual report:

Earnest workers in a noble cause find new incentives for farther exertions in reviewing the past, and by gatherings for friendly consultation. Such occasions are the anniversaries held from year to year in this metropolitan city, and such is our gathering this evening. The great objects and earnest hopes of the contributors and supporters of the New York Colonization Society have often and fully been exhibited; they need neither elucidation, comment or repetition. Our attention may rather be directed to a review of the progress of the year just closed and to a consideration of further efforts. Without any event of unusual importance to mark the year, there has been a succession of most encouraging results and a regular progress in the work of the society.

Discovery in Central Africa.

Important discoveries in Central Africa have been reported by Dr. Barth and others, calculated to enlarge the field of enterprise and philanthropy.

Slave Trade—Commerce—Authority of Liberia.

The active exertions of the squadrons on the coast and extension of treaty en-

gagements with native kings have continued to limit and almost destroy the slave trade, causing not only a diminution of wars among the sea coast tribes, but a great increase of general commerce.—Eighty thousand tons of palm oil, it is estimated, were exported from Western Africa, in the years 1852 and 1853. The authority of Liberia has been consolidated by a successful interference to quiet a ferocious, savage war, which had been incited by the avarice of some restless chiefs. One of these was made prisoner, cited before the Liberia tribunal of justice, and condemned to two years' imprisonment.

State Agencies.

The Colonization movement has been recognized by five state governments as worthy of state patronage, as a question of state policy, and so far as money has been furnished from such sources to defray the passage of emigrants, the colonization societies have been enabled to divert their funds to the development of the educational institutions and resources of Liberia, and to encouragement of enterprising companies.

Legacies.

The number of legacies which have been bequeathed by deceased friends of the society indicate a deeper and more extensive sympathy in the cause than at any former period.

Other Funds.

Pecuniarily the year has been one of fluctuations; early after the last anniversary the donations and church collections promised an unusual income for the current year. These promising indications were interrupted by the serious financial

pressure of the summer and autumn, from which, indeed, there has not ceased even now to arise obstacles to success on the part of our agencies.

If, however, we include in our report the legacies which have been received in whole or in part from sources within this state to the State Society and American Colonization Society, the total funds which have accrued to the cause for the year under review is greater than for any previous year of the society's existence, as will appear by the abstract of the Treasurer's report:

Received for New York State Colonization Society for year ending 31st March, 1854.

<i>General Fund—</i>	
Balance on hand 31 March, '53	\$443 77
Receipts in office, viz:	
Donations	2,733 25
Church collection . . .	3,416 95
Legacies	160 00
	6,310 90
Receipts from agents, viz:	
do do Penn. Col. Soc.	1,932 00
do do Conn. do.	200 00
Returns from Expeditions . .	2,632 97
	17,609 44

<i>Education Fund—</i>	
Balance on hand 31 March, '53	640 00
Legacies and interest . . .	12,098 07
	12,738 07
	30,347 51

<i>Payments General Fund—</i>	
Emigrants outfit & passengers	8,521 56
Expenditures, office, Col. Jour. and agencies	9,102 80
	17,624 36

<i>Payments Education Fund—</i>	
Drafts for scholarship . . .	685 00
	18,309 36
	12,038 15

Cash on hand	838 15
Investment in stocks, &c., part of a permanent fund for education from Bloomfield estate	11,900 00
	12,638 15

If to the above sum of . . .	30,347 51
after deducting the amount received from Pennsylvania and Connecticut	2,152 00
leaving	28,195 51
we add a legacy from the estate of the late Mr. Graham, of Brooklyn, one-half of which has been paid during the year to the treasurer of the A. C. S.	5,000 00

it shows a total of	33,195 51
F. E. New York, 31st March, 1854.	

NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Treasurer.

The annual report of the American Colonization Society in January, exhibits a most encouraging increase of available means over the previous year, or any year for a long time. Its total increase was \$82,458, from which deducting \$9,504 50

not available, there was left \$71,953 75 as the working capital of the year.

The number of emigrants has been equally augmented. During the year ending with March, 783 emigrants embarked for Liberia, an increase of 200 upon the preceding 12 months. The relative increase being greater the past year than for any one of many preceding years, as will appear in the following table:

Year ending			
April 1st, 1847,	3 vessels,	39 emigrants sent	
" 1848,	3 "	913 "	
" 1849,	5 "	474 "	
" 1850,	6 "	596 "	
" 1851,	5 "	979 "	
" 1852,	6 "	568 "	
" 1853,	6 "	583 "	
" 1854,	6 "	783 "	

Prosperity of Liberia.

The reports of the delegates commissioned to visit Liberia to observe and explore, have been most flattering, and all communications have been such as to gratify the earnest desires of the friends of the cause. President Roberts in his message to the Legislature, eminently religious, presents a most gratifying view of the prosperity and increasing influence of the republic. With an income from duties on imports and taxes adequate to meet the absolute necessities of an economical administration of government, the republic is rapidly extending its influence against the slave trade, and in favor of civilization among the native population. A complete census of Liberia, embracing all classes of population, is recommended by him, an effort never before attempted, and the results of which will be looked for with lively interest.

A New Republic.

The colony founded and conducted by the State Colonization Society of Maryland, at Cape Palmas, finding its commerce and income, from duties, almost destroyed by the unrestricted competition of foreigners trading direct with the natives, has proposed to become independent, and by mutual agreement of commissioners sent to the United States from the colony and officers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, there has been a separation of all connection with its civil government and the society, and we may announce a second independent republic, organized on the western coast of Africa.

Bereavement.

Death has uttered his admonitory voice, and the New York State Colonization Society is reminded that the firmest supports of earth are of uncertain duration, and must soon be withdrawn.

For more than twenty years our late venerated and lamented president, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., had, with unflinching tenacity, clung to this noble cause when assailed with opprobrium and abuse that overwhelmed the confidence of many, as well as in its more recent season of prosperity. At our last anniversary, though in feeble health, that seemed scarcely to permit the effort, he could not refuse himself the pleasure of again affording the society the encouragement of his presence.—His work is finished on earth.—His presence will be with us no more; but his voice, even from the grave, is full of encouragement to all who seek the regeneration, moral and civil, of benighted Africa.

A bequest of \$50,000, for educational purposes in Liberia, attests his interest in its highest prosperity, and will perpetuate a stream of benefits to future ages.

While assembled in this temple to give utterance to hope and thanksgiving, a noble ship, the *Sophia Walker*, lately chartered by the American Colonization Society, is receiving a complement of nearly two hundred and fifty emigrants, adventuring eagerly to participate in the privileges and glories of Liberia.

For their outfit and passage as for many hundred more expecting to follow, the society will call upon its friends to renew and increase their liberal benefactions.

The report having been read, the Rev. M. Gurley, of Washington, addressed the meeting at considerable length. He began by pronouncing a warm eulogium upon the lamented president and benefactor of the society, Anson G. Phelps, but congratulated his hearers that the deceased had left a son bearing the same name and every way worthy of his sire. The speaker then glanced at the wrongs that had been heaped upon the poor children of Africa, and traced out the benefits that had been secured for them by the operations of the colonization societies.

The republic of Liberia has arisen with extraordinary rapidity and success. It is the commencement of a mighty revolution in that quarter of the world, the fruits of which we contemplate with inexpressible joy.

It has within it the elements of a permanent, well ordered, and increasing commonwealth. Mr. Gurley referred in detail to the flourishing settlements at different points on the coast, and then passed on to speak of the mortality that has taken place among those who aided in their establishment. Considering the multitude of these stations and of the laborers em-

ployed, we may indeed rejoice that we see the coming of the better day, hastening the triumph of redemption. He trusted that in fifty years there would not be a hundred miles square on that coast that had not its Christian church and the arts of civilization.

He alluded to the indefatigable exertions of the Wesleyan Methodists in the interior of Africa, where they were doing incalculable good for the cause of Christ, and the redemption of man. The gentleman then alluded to what had been done by public bodies and Congress for the emancipation of the slave, but thought that all that might have been, was not done by them. Seeing that this was the case, it only remained for those favorable to the cause to be united and spread information among those who were directly interested in their object, afford facilities for visiting the colonies in Africa, so that they might be able to see and judge for themselves. He implored all present to aid the objects of the association to the utmost of their power, and said they should be thankful to God that they have the opportunity of aiding this great act of benevolence, the redeeming of three millions of men from darkness.

The speaker said he had a special object in his remarks. It was to urge the necessity for establishing regular (steam or otherwise,) communication between this country and Africa. He continued, that Congress had the power to make the needed appropriation, and had been negligent in this matter. He conceived that the great thing now was for all to unite in forwarding this enterprise. New York should take the lead in this matter. More was expended in this city, not only vainly but perniciously, than would be necessary to secure its success. If we can rescue Africa from the jaws of death, and breathe a new spirit into her famishing people, we shall accomplish a work of beneficence that cannot be too highly appreciated.

The Rev. Dr. Bethune, of Brooklyn, was the next speaker. After paying a tribute to the memory of Mr. Phelps, he made some eloquent remarks in regard to the progress of Liberia. He said:

We have a great thanksgiving to put up to God, not that our labors are finished, but because certainty of success is as plainly as possible given. The colony was feeble in its origin, sometimes almost extinct; and when struggling for existence, how has it met with the opposition of insane hate! Yet now it is a nation, a recognized nation where the black man has

taken his place by the white man. How beautifully does that republic refute all the calumnies heaped upon the black man. How well do they contrast with the proudest people of Europe. We have seen revolutions sweep over Europe. Men of classical names, the greatest of the world in genius of every kind, are exiled from their country. We have seen them go down deeper than before, with heavier burdens on their shoulders.

In fact, what real progress has the liberty of Europe made within the last 2,500 years, despite all the struggles? Where is there a nation that is freer now than they were before their revolutions? Yet amid all their difficulties, with all the imperfections of character, induced by servitude, we have seen that little people become strong, religious, godly, hopeful, and they now challenge the world to show a parallel. I say small as she is, there is not a nation deserving of more respect for perseverance for right through the greatest discouragements than the republic of Liberia. Well may they who took part for the despised African look down and rejoice. He has now become the strong, vigorous man, with an assurance of power which works out its own salvation with fear and trembling, for it is God that worketh in them both to will and suffer. This is truly applicable to the people of Liberia. We have almost reached the fulfillment of the prophecy that "God maketh our enemies to be at peace with us." He came to listen to the tones of the beloved Gurley, who had witnessed the fulfillment of his early projects for the good of Africa, (Applause.)

Our assurance is not upon the eloquence or wealth of man, but upon the faithfulness of God. The blood of the martyrs is the most eloquent cry that arises to heaven, of those who for man's sake have given up the ghost. The blessing of God is upon that land; for there sleep those who died there for the black man. The name of Buchanan, one of Liberia's martyrs, would live with the republic. There is not one here who knew him that does not consider him not simply one of the purest philanthropists but one of the ablest minds. With his own hand he had prepared the constitution of that republic, and thus prepared that people for self-government. He needed no successor; he educated the Liberians to succeed him. He had educated the present President of Liberia, Roberts, the popular, beloved President of Liberia. Buchanan had educated the Li-

berian people to be as capable of self-government, to be as useful a people as the people of our own country. (Applause.)

The Rev. Dr. Parker also spoke earnestly in advocacy of the colonization cause. The Rev. Mr. Adams, of South Africa, bore cordial testimony, to the efficacy of the Colonization Society and the American missionaries in Africa. Among all missionaries of all Christian denominations, the American missionaries were found laboring with faithful and earnest hearts. Their efforts had placed the black man in a new position, and a nation of his fellows has been elevated to a position among the nations of the earth.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Gurley, a resolution was adopted in favor of calling upon public benevolence to aid in establishing direct and regular communication with Africa, and recommending that one hundred thousand dollars be immediately raised by subscription among the merchants of New York.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That appropriations by the Legislatures of Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, to aid emigrants from their respective states, are beheld with gratification by this Society; and that the Board of Managers be authorized and requested to use all suitable means to obtain from the Legislature of New York similar aid.

Resolved, That the operations of the Society being eminently auxiliary and promotive of the great work of Christian philanthropy in Africa, it deserves, as it needs and desires, the co-operation of the clergy and churches, and that while the thanks of the Society are presented to those who have heretofore aided us by their influence and annual collections, they and all others be earnestly requested to secure collections during the ensuing year.

Resolved, That the officers of last year be re-elected, with the following changes: President, Anson G. Phelps; Vice Presidents, (to be added to the list,) Abram Van Ness and Washington Hunt; G. B. Collins, Recording Secretary. The two vacancies in the board of managers to be filled by D. M. Reese and Hamilton Fish.

After the usual religious exercises, the meeting adjourned. The report and the various speeches were heard with great attention, and deep interest was manifested in all the proceedings.

Anniversary of the Mass. Col. Society.

THE 14th Anniversary of this Society was held in the Central Church, at 9 o'clock on Thursday, June 1, The coincidence of the hour of meeting with that of the American Sunday School Union at the Tremont Temple, and with that of a special meeting of ministers which had been called to "consult in reference to duty in the present crisis," caused the attendance here to be less than usual.

The Rev. Charles Brooks was called to the Chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Humphrey.

Rev. Mr. Brooks, in some opening remarks, referred to the election of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence as President of the Society, to supply the place made vacant by the death of Hon. Simon Greenleaf. He dwelt briefly upon the important services rendered to this cause by Professor Greenleaf, and commended his example to all the friends of the colored race. He was early in favor of Liberia's being constituted an Independent Republic. All eyes were turned to him, when that event was contemplated, for the draft of a Constitution. Such a draft he furnished, after bestowing upon it his most thorough and skilful exertions to make it as perfect as possible. It was substantially adopted by the people of Liberia, though not without the severest scrutiny on their own part; and will stand before the world as a monument of the political wisdom of that eminent Jurist, and of his high Christian principle and broad philanthropy. When Liberia shall be looked upon as the Plymouth of Africa, this Constitution will be cited by 200,000 freemen.

The circumstances of our city and country, at this time, said Mr. Brooks, alluding to the Nebraska Bill and the Fugitive Slave excite-

ment, call for discretion in our operations, and for earnest persistency in our efforts to bring in a better day for Africa and the colored race.

Rev. Joseph Tracy, Secretary of the Society, now read portions of the Annual Report; which in the commencement notices the decease of Hon. William B. Banister, late of Newburyport, the first President of the Society, and a munificent benefactor, both while living and by his testamentary bequests; also that of the Society's late President, Hon. Simon Greenleaf, who held that office eight years, and who was employed in the business of the Society on the day of his death. The successive Presidents of the Society have been Mr. Banister, Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D., the late Hon. Daniel Waldo, and Mr. Greenleaf. The testimony of such men, says the Report, is of itself an element of strength.

But the Society's works speak in its behalf. It has secured the emancipation and prosperous settlement in Africa, of 4,549, who were once in slavery in this country. The colony embraces 3,383, who were free born in this country, and about 1,000 who have been rescued from the hands of slave captors in Africa. It has *prevented* the enslavement of some thousands. A line of regular steam vessels is in successful operation from England to Liberia. The four steamships constituting the line are called *Forerunner*, *Faith*, *Hope* and *Charity*. Such has been their success that another line is called for.

The interests of education are making slow, but sure and steady progress. The Trustees of the Liberia College, which is an institution of the Colony, not of the Colonization Society, have accepted their

charter, and as soon as a Freshmen Class shall be furnished from the pupils in the high schools now pursuing classical studies, it will provide teachers to carry them forward in their collegiate course.

The Receipts of the Massachusetts Society during the year, have been \$8,908.72, and its disbursement \$9,254.38. The Report gives the interesting particulars of Hon. Mr. Appleton's late donation at Washington, of \$2,400, to complete the sum necessary to procure the manumission of a family of slaves. It mentions the embarkation for Liberia, on the 5th ult., of two educated, colored young men, of great enterprise and promise, who have obtained a medical education, at the best institutions here and in England, and are to be employed by the American Colonization Society, in the care of emigrants during the period of their acclimation.

There are indications of large calls upon the Society for the year to come. Emancipation at the South is increasing. Pulpits once, for a time, closed against the object in Massachusetts, are now open to its agents; and donations without agency are becoming more frequent.

Rev. Dr. Blagden, of this city, moved the acceptance of the Report, and followed his motion with a brief address.

He felt emotions of high hope; though not unmingled with regret that a more adequate appreciation of this great object was not realized. It was a subject which admitted of no exaggeration, and needed no rhetorical embellishment. He lamented that he had not done more in the cause, and gave an earnest exhortation to his brethren in the ministry, and to the merchants present, to give it their vigorous support.

Rev. Dr. Worcester, of Salem, seconded the motion. It was a happy conception of some one, he said, that Mr. Morse should send, as the first message over the Telegraphic wires from Washington,—*What hath God wrought!* When he looked at this cause, he was constrained to exclaim, *What hath God wrought!* He referred, in an interesting manner, to his personal reminiscences, in reference to this subject, when in the Theological Seminary at Andover, in 1823. Dr. Bacon, then a member of the Seminary, read a Report from a Committee, on which he had been placed by the Society of Inquiry in that Institution, in reference to the duty of its members to the Colonization cause. In consequence of this, a Committee of the students was sent to Washington to learn the facts. Dr. Bacon, Dr. Peck of the Baptist Foreign Mission Board, and another, were this Committee. The cause then received a strong impulse here. The next year he delivered an address on the 4th of July, on Slavery and Colonization. Since that day there have been trials which were then unexpected. But nevertheless, what results do we now see. The trials, probably, are not themselves to be regretted. They constitute a part of God's method of moral and providential discipline, preparatory to a great and permanent result.

Dr. Thompson, of Charlestown, was next introduced. He said this was the great enterprise of the day. Whether it was regarded from a religious, a philanthropic or a commercial point of view, or as an agency for the extension of Civil Liberty, it was a grand enterprise. It embraced every great interest which can stir the mind of man. Upon these several aspects of the cause, but more especially the last,

the speaker enlarged in a forcible strain of reasoning. Civil Liberty, or Constitutional Government, he said, was the great question which now agitates the world. Liberia, the infant child of the Republic, rebukes the stale argument of the friends of despotism, against the success of our experiment of popular institutions. It proves that Civil Liberty will propagate and perpetuate itself in the world, from the footing it has gained here. The Gospel is the only basis of true Constitutional Government, resting upon the principle of the common fatherhood of God, and the common brotherhood of man. Therefore, as true Christianity is spread Civil Liberty will be extended.

Rev. Ansel D. Eddy, D. D., of Newark, N. J. next addressed the meeting. He had reminiscences connected with this cause, he said, earlier than those of Dr. Worcester. He spoke of the first efforts of Mr. Gurley to obtain a meeting in its behalf in Salem, and in this city, which were wholly ineffectual; also in New York, where he succeeded only in bringing five gentlemen together. One of these was the late Anson G. Phelps, who had ever after proved so firm a friend and liberal benefactor of the cause. He believed with Dr. Worcester, that the earlier and later trials of this enterprise, had all been needful and useful. God employs slow and far reaching influences for the accomplishment of such great designs.—The speaker expressed an assured confidence that slavery was soon to come to an end. He did not believe that fifty years would elapse before every fetter would be broken. Mr. Clay had said that slavery would come to an end just when it should become unprofitable to hold slaves. This issue, said Dr. E., is now in

prospect. His solution of the problem was in immigration. These immigrants will go as laborers to every part of the country. The idea that tropical climates demand colored laborers is all erroneous. Slavery will come to an end. God is hastening the day. It is contrary to nature, truth, grace, and the Kingdom of God.

Dr. Eddy then moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the clear and increased evidence which the last year has given to the value of the colonization cause, and the wisdom of its plans, as well as the warm and patronizing friends which God has raised up for it, encourage us to renew and continue our efforts in the cause of colonization, as the only probable method which is to relieve the necessities of the African race.

Dr. Eddy referred to the presence upon the platform of the Hon. Chief Justice Hornblower, of New Jersey, President of the Colonization Society of that State and hoped the meeting would be favored with some remarks from him. New Jersey, he said, was the birth-place of this cause.

Judge Hornblower then addressed the meeting for a few moments with much energy and effect. The venerable Chief Justice expressed the satisfaction he felt in being for the first time in his life in Boston. It might seem strange that he had never been here before. He was born while our fathers were at the Tea Party, and had been spared seventy-seven years to enjoy the consequences.

It was true that for a long time he had taken a deep interest in this cause. He had known Dr. Finley, who in New Jersey, whether correctly or not, was regarded as the

progenitor of colonization. He had not indeed had all the confidence which some felt, that it would open a sufficient door for ridding this country of the evils of slavery.—Neither had he all the confidence of his reverend friend, who had just spoken, that slavery would soon come to an end. He looked upon it, rather as now extending itself and strengthening its power. He regarded the Colonization Society, however, as a great philanthropic and missionary institution; and in these respects, as second to no other.

The next speaker was Rev. Dr. Humphrey. He said he regarded African Colonization as the great enterprise of the nineteenth century. He believed it would be so regarded when looked back upon from the middle of the next century. The prominent enterprise of the fifteenth century was the discovery of America; that of the sixteenth, was the Reformation; of the seventeenth, the coming of the pilgrims to this country; of the eighteenth, the American Revolution; of the nineteenth, the Colonization of the Continent of Africa with a christian and free people, with all the concurrent benefits which must follow in its train. It was delightful to think what great events are developed

from small beginnings. How much was comprehended in the Mayflower! Almost everything great and glorious in the world comes in, on such a way, that hardly any of the contemporaries thought that anything would have come out of it. How many have derided the idea of doing anything for the African race by colonization

The civil Constitution of Liberia, Dr. H. said, was the most perfect in the world, not even excepting our own. There is nothing in it about "persons held to service." There is no government better administered, not even our own. As it at present appears, it is likely to outlive us.

The speaker had one thought more suggested by the circumstances of the time. Here is *one* poor fugitive slave. To deliver him agitates the city—the state—the whole country. Compare this, now, with what is likely to come out of this meeting; which may perhaps result in the liberation of hundreds of slaves, and in improving the condition of many others. So God works.

A few spirited remarks were volunteered by T. P. Marvin, Esq., Wm. Ropes, Esq., and Rev. Dr. Gannett, of this city; after which the meeting was closed with a benediction by Rev. Mr. Brooks.—*Pur. Rec.*

[From the Virginian Colonizationist.]

Letter from Com. Rudd.

CONSTITUTION FRIGATE,
Monrovia, Oct. 22d, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR:—I promised you that I would write and give my opinion about the Colony on this coast. Of course, thus far, I have had but little chance for observation, but what I have seen has made a very favorable impression. The Emigrants appear to be well in-

structed, having many comforts, and all appear to be happy and contented. The great secret is, that any person that will work can do very well here, there may be some that are lazy, but that is the case in all places.

I went to the Episcopal Church yesterday, but a black Priest officiated, and did very well. As to there

having slaves, it is all humbug; some few have servants that can afford it. I took, after Church, my dinner with President Roberts, and was much pleased with him and his lady. I have made several visits and I have never received more hospitality any where. I have been told that the people in the country are doing better than those in town. They must cultivate the soil so as to supply vessels that trade here.

The English have a line of stea-

mers on the coast, which are taking all the trade from us. Steam is the only thing on this coast. I shall sail for Cape Palmas shortly, and go as far South as Loando, and return here in November.

I will write you again when I have a chance. The slave trade is very active on the South coast.

I remain,

Very truly yours,

JOHN RUDD.

Rev. Philip Slaughter.

[From the *Virginian Colonizationist*.]

Daniel Brown to his Wife.

We commend the following extract to the special notice of the free colored people. But in order to give it suitable value, we mention a few particulars concerning its author. Daniel Brown, the Tea-water-man of Norfolk City, was not born free, but by persevering industry and economy he was enabled to purchase his freedom several years ago. But to avoid the necessity of leaving the State of Virginia, he preferred that his owner should execute a bill of sale for him to his free born wife, which was accordingly done. And it had like to have proved a snare to him at the last. For when he had made up his mind, a year or so ago, to emigrate with his family to Liberia, where they would possess a soil rich and productive, and enjoy a climate that is mild and salubrious to the African race, with free and equal political, religious and social privileges, and a chance to educate his children, among a highly civilized people of color, living under a republican and well managed civil government, she chose to differ with him in opinion upon all these matters. She had by some means become deeply and bitterly opposed

to Liberia and emigration. She believed he was taking a wrong step and opposed him with all her power. In spite of the apostolical injunction, "Wives submit yourselves to your own husbands," it is generally admitted in civilized countries, that every good christian husband is very much influenced, almost always managed, if not absolutely governed, by his wife. Brown will, however, have to stand an exception to the general rule. For although his wife conscientiously urged her opposition to his course so far as to tell him the day before his embarkation that she had a bill of sale for him in her pocket, and that she knew the Secretary of the Colonization Society could not take her servant away from Virginia without her permission, yet he neither submitted to her, nor was he discouraged, but set himself to the difficult task of reasoning with her, and coaxing her into measures. And, strange to tell, he so far succeeded as to induce her to give him a legal emancipation, and let him go to spy out the good land, and to write back to her the result of his inspection.

When we copied the extract from the letter in her possession, she

spoke very affectionately of Daniel, and said she expected to follow him in the next November ship.

Extract.

"MONROVIA, Jan. 14, 1854.

To Mrs. Ann Brown.

MY DEAR WIFE :—This leaves me quite well, and I hope it may reach and find you and family well. We have been all safely landed in Liberia, the happy home for the man and woman of color. I am much disappointed in this country. I had no idea of seeing such a place as this for us, no, not in this wide world. I wish I could

just see you now; for I cannot write like I could speak to you. But understand all I mean as well as you can from the following sentence. "Liberia is the place for us and our children, and no where else but here." Then come, my dear wife, and bring the children with you.

I wish to be remembered to Mr Starr, the Colonization agent. Tell him that although he told me that this was a good country, now I have tried it I find it is a much better place than even Mr. Starr himself thinks it is.

I remain your affectionate husband,

DANIEL BROWN."

[From the Daily Indiana State Sentinel.]

Colonization Meeting.

NOTWITHSTANDING the stormy nature of Monday evening a large and respectable assembly of citizens gathered in the lecture room of Wesley Chapel to hear the statements of Rev JOHN McKEY in relation to the Republic of Liberia.

His report to the Board of Colonization was read, in addition to which he made a verbal statement, which, taken together, was of great interest, and very satisfactory. We were pleased to see a large number of colored persons in the house, and to them the report seemed of some interest.

It appears from the communication of the Government of Liberia that it is their wish that we should make Grand Cape Mount the place of our selection, and on that point expend our efforts. And from the united testimony of voyager, visitor and resident, it seems the most desirable location on the African coast. Villault, the French navigator, stated in 1667, "Africa would be preferable to Europe, if it were all like Cape Mount." He dwells with delight on the beauty of the prospect, and the richness of the country, and this favorable view has remained unchanged; all who have seen it admit its truthfulness.

Mr. McKey visited this place, and speaks of it with delight. In view of these facts, the Board at its last meeting resolved to locate the Indiana settlement there, and required the Secretary to make this fact public; hence the public meeting of the Board on Monday evening.

Mr. Mitchell then submitted a brief statement of the plan of settlement at Grand Cape Mount, as suggested by the

communication of the Liberians, substantially as follows:

"A town or village should be planned containing the following essential public buildings: a large house for the reception of emigrants, a store house or block house, to be used as a place of defence, it need be, a school house, which could be occasionally used as a church."

The Board having no State appropriation to meet such cases, the law limiting the application of State funds to but two objects, that of the transportation of emigrants, and the purchase of land for them, the Secretary has been instructed "to make an appeal to the public and the churches, to raise the sum of three or four thousand dollars, to meet the wants of the case."

Resolutions were adopted to the above effect, two of which were as follows:

Resolved, That a correct list of all who contribute to the foundation of this settlement, be preserved, and that a list of such as contribute sums over five dollars, be made out on parchment, and forwarded to the Government of Liberia, to be deposited with the future records of the town of Grand Cape Mount.

Resolved, That we recommend this enterprise to the favorable consideration of a benevolent public.

Governor Wright, the President of the Board, expressed his gratification with Mr. McKey's report, and the hope that his future action as an Agent of the Board would be successful, and bespoke for him throughout the State a favorable reception.

Mr. McKey as a man of color, makes a favorable impression on all who converse with him. His report will be published and circulated.

"Africa and the American Flag."

By COMMANDER A. H. FOOTE, U. S. NAVY.

Such is the significant and expressive title of a volume from the pen of Commander A. H. Foote, U. S. Navy, just issued from the press of D. Appleton & Co. We have been looking with great anxiety for the appearance of this book, for some months past, having learned that the author contemplated giving to the world his matured information on a subject which he was so well prepared to handle.—We had hoped very much from it; and now, we are happy to say, our expectations have been more than realized.

Capt. Foote was in command of the U. S. Brig Perry, on the West Coast of Africa, in the years 1850 and 1851, in which capacity he was brought into official relations with the officers of other nations; had repeated interviews with President Roberts and other leading men in Liberia, and also at Sierra Leone, and thus obtained the most reliable information touching the then state of the slave trade, and the influence of the various squadrons upon it, and their value in extending lawful commerce on that coast. While carrying out his official duties on that station he opened a correspondence with officers of other nations on the inviolability of vessels claiming American nationality, together with other subjects involving the in-

terests of our commerce. This correspondence was considered of so much interest and importance by the English Government, that it was published at length in the Parliamentary Papers, and is now in the hands of British naval officers and the British public generally, and is esteemed as of very great value. Our own government has never published this correspondence. This we greatly regret. The government highly approved of Com. Foote's course, and the Secretary of the Navy authorized a *compitation* containing the synopsis of the proceedings as presented in the last 144 pages of the book now before us. We are therefore very anxious that every member of Congress should read the book, as well as every officer of our government. We are persuaded that not one of them would rise from its perusal, in favor of withdrawing our squadron from that coast! They would be convinced that the most disastrous consequences to American commerce there would follow the withdrawal of the squadron! The book is full of information which is especially needed in this very crisis.—We would therefore entreat all our friends to obtain a copy. They will not fail to read it *through*, when once they have commenced it. And we trust that our agents in different parts of the country will take every opportunity to call public attention to it, and to extend its circulation.

The public press have almost universally spoken sentiments of warm approbation of the work. The only notice of it, which we have seen, which spoke of it in any other than terms of commendation, was a communication from the * correspondent of the *Independent*. The reply by one of the editors, (the Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., of New Haven, if we are not entirely mistaken in its style,) is so good that we cannot refrain from inserting the greater part of it, as follows :

WE announced, a few weeks ago, the intended publication of this book. At present, we have only time to say, after a partial examination of it, that it is a book of more than ordinary value. The general account of the African continent, and of the African races; and the sketch of African commerce and of the history of the African slave-trade, and the narrative of the author's personal observations as commander of a national vessel, employed for the suppression of that trade, will be found not untimely, in reference to the proposals that will soon be made for repealing the laws by which the importation of slaves is now punishable with death. Nor is any information about Africa impertinent to the great agitation about slavery now pending. The author had excellent opportunities for seeing the best side of the Liberian colonies, and his intention to make a fair and full report can not be called in question.

The foregoing was prepared last week, but was crowded out. One of our special contributors, however, got the start of us, and his more extended notice was laid before our readers. Some of his criticisms have put us upon a reconsideration of Com. Foote's book. We are bound to say a word or two which we should not have said but for the more careful attention which we have thus given to the work in question.

1. "Africa and the American Flag" is a work of more than ordinary fascination for the most intelligent class of readers. Our well-known contributor *, as all who are acquainted with the quality of his utterances, oral or written, will readily believe, is not addicted to the reading of dull books. He has not only no taste for that sort of drudgery, but no time for it.

And yet no sooner does this book fall into his hands than he hurries through it as if it were Dickens' latest story; or "Aunt Chloe's Widowhood," sustaining the same relation of sequel to "Uncle Tom's Cabin" with that of "The Abbot" to "The Monastery," or a new "Conflict of Ages." Nor is this all. Having read the book, he is so full of the matter that he incontinently writes a review of it for *The Independent*. We had found the work an interesting one, though our engagements had hindered us from giving it as much attention as we desired to give it; and our opinion of its power to hold and reward the attention of the most intelligent readers is confirmed not only by this instance of its power, but by our reexamination of its merits.

2. The first seventy pages of the book are, in our judgment, a well-digested and condensed account of the progress of discovery on the western coast of Africa, particularly by the Portuguese; of the pirates that haunted the coast in the early part of the eighteenth century; of the slave-trade, as it was when it had become a protected and flourishing traffic; of the physical geography and the ethnography of the entire continent, and of the resources which Africa is now offering to the commerce of the world. The chapters on the progress of discovery, and on piracy and the slave-trade, contain, of course, nothing that is new, and little that is not familiarly known by all who have ever given any attention to the subject; yet some such summary as they give (occupying only fourteen pages) was essential to the completeness of the work. The three ensuing chapters, (IV., V., and VI.,) on the contour, climate, geology, the animal and vegetable life, the ethnography, and the commercial capabilities of Africa, contain much that was new to our ignorance; certainly much that can be found nowhere else so well condensed, and so clearly stated. These are the chapters in relation to which the author acknowledges to the Rev. Dr. Adamson, long a resident at the Cape of Good Hope—a gentleman whose scientific attainments give great value to his suggestions on such subjects. The ethnographical chapter alone has enough in it for a refutation of the composite, catch-penny book, (noticed in our present issue,) in which such philosophers as Nott and Gliddon attempt to show that the African slave-trade is as reasonable a business, and as clear from the charge of inhumanity or injustice, as the Cincinnati pork-trade. Guided by Dr. Adamson, the

author points out some singular analogies between the languages of the Hottentot or Bushman race, in Southern Africa, and the language inscribed on the monuments of ancient Egypt:

"The poor, despised Bushman, forming to himself, with sticks and grass, a lair among the low-spreading branches of a protea, or nestling at sunset in a shallow hole, amid the warm sands of the desert, with wife and little ones, like a covey of birds, sheltered by some ragged sheepskins from the dew of the clear sky, has an ancestral and mental relationship to the builders of the pyramids and the colossal temples of Egypt, and to the artists who adorned them. He looks on nature with a like eye, and stereotypes in his language the same conclusions derived from it." p. 48.

3. The narrative of the origin and growth of Liberia contains nothing with which we were not familiarly acquainted. But familiar as we were with the facts, we must say that we have never seen the story better told than in this volume. We remember, too, that it is told, not for the benefit of those who happen to remember all the facts, but for the benefit of those who either never knew, or have forgotten them, and for the sake of the light which these facts throw on the subject of the whole book, which is the relation of Africa to the interests, the duties, and the destiny of the United States. The fault of the story, as told, is that the colors are perhaps too bright.

4. The representation of the condition in which the free people of color find themselves in the United States, is in a single passage of not much more than two pages, including one entire paragraph on another subject. Commander Foote's view of that subject, and of the desirableness of a free and civilized African State as a home for the enterprising and aspiring man of color, do not differ at all, as we see, from the view given by Mrs. Stowe, in the conclusion of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." We do not find one word which even seems to justify the social proscription of the free people of color in this country. The matter of fact is not to be got rid of. Our friend Pennington, clergyman as he is, and doctor of divinity by a European diploma, and on a footing of "Presbyterial party" with Dr. Spring, is nevertheless excluded from the omnibuses in New York. If we were so abused, nothing but a sense of duty would keep us from going where we could find better treatment. And we can not but think that, if even the most elo-

quent and brilliant of all our contributors were to find himself in precisely the same position, he would soon perceive strong reasons "of a social and political character" for desiring a change of residence. Nothing but a sense of duty to his native land and to his countrymen, we are sure, would hinder him from attempting to find some country in which he might "stand just where his *real* weight and character placed him."

The following is from the *New York Observer*, and we publish it as a specimen of opinions of the religious press generally:

This volume contains much valuable information about a portion of the world of which very little is known. Those who have a desire to make themselves acquainted with the condition of Western Africa, and the various efforts made to diffuse the blessings of civilization and Christianity among the inhabitants of that country, will be amply repaid by its perusal. The writer shows that he was not only a diligent and attentive observer of all that passed under his own eyes while on the coast, but has availed himself of the researches of others, and turned them to a good account, by incorporating them with his own. The book may properly be divided into three parts.

The first relates to the physical characteristics of the country generally—its geography, natural history and ethnography, with sketches less or more extended, of particular districts of country. The writer's views on these different topics are necessarily brought into a very narrow compass, but for his limited opportunities of observation, they are remarkably correct, and cannot fail to be instructive to those who study such subjects.

The second comprises a brief history of the colonization enterprise, both in this country and Africa. There is little in this which is entirely new, but it furnishes the most complete history we have of this interesting enterprise. The writer takes a calm and impartial view of the present condition and future prospects of Liberia, and carefully avoids those extravagant representations which others who have written on the subject have indulged with so little scruple. If on the one hand he points out defects and dangers, he shows at the same time that it has the elements of prosperity in itself, and under proper training will not only rise to respectability and importance, but may be a great bless-

ing to the surrounding country. We are glad to see that he has done justice to the character and influence of Governor Buchanan, to whom Liberia is more indebted, perhaps, than to any one who has ever had the direction of political affairs in that country. The writer, in this part of his book, has made honorable mention of missionary operations in Western Africa. He has not, however, given them credit for as large a share in the general improvement of the country, as he undoubtedly would if he had had better opportunities of becoming acquainted with the full extent of their operations and influence.

The third division of the book relates almost entirely to the operations of the British and American squadrons in suppressing the foreign slave trade. Here the author appears in his own element, and writes like one who is master of his subject. No officer of the navy has ever done more to suppress the use of the American flag in this iniquitous traffic than the author himself. And when we remember that he was actuated by motives of humanity, as well as a sense of professional pride and duty, we cannot withhold our sympathy and respect.

If the book accomplishes no other object, we trust it will not fail to convince our government of the importance of keeping an efficient squadron on the coast of Africa, for the double purpose of protecting our commerce and preventing the use of the American flag in the slave trade.—And this seems to be especially necessary at the present time, as the British squadron will probably be diminished on account of the European war, and there will undoubtedly be unprincipled men enough to avail themselves of this to revive this iniquitous traffic.

The following notice of the Book from that able and popular periodical "*The Southern Literary Messenger*," is worthy of a place in our columns, and may be taken as a *sample* of the sentiments entertained of the Book by Southern men, and expressed in all their papers:

Perhaps the natural depravity of human nature has never been more fearfully displayed than in the infamous traffic in flesh and blood to which this book refers. It exists for us quiet citizens of the United States rather as an imagination than a fact; so difficult is it to realize the truth of those strange and horrible details which from

time to time are made public, shocking the hearts of philanthropists, and making the most careless pause and reflect. Everybody is familiar with the terms applied to the "slave trade," but very few persons take the trouble to convince themselves that the fact is more dreadful than the wildest fiction—that *horror* is a feeble word to use; the "Horrors of the Middle Passage" terrible beyond conception. We will not allude further to the actual suffering of these human cargoes—"the gorge rises at it;" we are glad that Lieut. Foote has confined himself for the most part to the actual workings of the system for the suppression of the whole infamous traffic. He commanded the brig *Perry*, one of the United States cruisers, sent out for this purpose, during the years 1850 and 1851, as his title-page records: and the result of this two years' sojourn in the African waters has been a very valuable and agreeable volume, which we commend to all our readers. There are strange facts recorded in its pages, or rather strange facts passed out of memory, put again upon file. We refer to the oft-repeated charge that citizens of the United States, holding the most "highly respectable" positions, have been for years engaged in this horrible commerce. On page 290 the reader will find a letter from a citizen of New York to his partner in the flesh and blood venture—a letter to which we simply refer, inasmuch as its style and contents are of a character too repulsive for quotation.

A large portion of Lieut. Foote's volume is dedicated to the early history of the countries along the western coast of Africa: and this will fill, if we are not greatly mistaken, a hiatus which has long existed in the records of the world. The history is full of interest, and if there are many disagreeable pages, this is attributable simply to the fact that the subject is not one to be painted in rose color. The Republic of Liberia which has of late years come to command so much interest in Europe and America is treated of in detail; and its fortunes under the various Governors dwelt upon at considerable length. We recall no other book in which so much information is so agreeably presented.

In addition to all this the volume treats of the habits, usages and superstitions of the native Africans in all their repulsive reality:—and this portion of the subject is profusely illustrated with colored engravings of human sacrifices, war weapons, and "skull ornaments." There are, however, a number of coast views at St. Helena and elsewhere which are more agreeable

ble, and add greatly to the interest of the volume. We have seen few more graceful lithographs. The volume is printed after the graceful fashion of the Messrs. Appleton, from whom we have received it, through A. Morris.

The *Phila. Daily News* speaks of it in the following language:

The most valuable work on Africa which has appeared within the present century; containing as it does an incredible amount of curious and interesting information on almost every subject connected with that great division of the earth.—It contains numerous passages which will be read with as much avidity as the pages of the most thrilling romance. The sketches of manners and customs are lively and graphic—generally humorous and amusing—sometimes laughter provoking. The accounts of interviews with the African kings and queens, of the etiquette of their various "courts," their court dresses, &c., present scenes which are ludicrous in the extreme; and which are beautifully illustrated with lithographic plates. In a national point of view, the work is one of deep interest to every lover of the American flag; and we have no hesitation in predicting for it an immense sale.

The "*Presbyterian of the West*," says:

The candor with which he speaks of the actions of governments and individuals, and the justness of the remarks which he makes, and the opinions he utters, will secure for his work the confidence and the approval of considerate men.

The *Philadelphia Enquirer*, says.

This new book, by Commander Foote, of the Navy, we regard as decidedly the most valuable and satisfactory work on Africa which we have met with. It is particularly full in everything relating to American interests in that part of the world, where, for two years, the author commanded one of our vessels of war. Having the most reliable information at his disposal, and opportunities of personal intercourse with the highest authorities wherever he went, the author has made the most of his opportunities, and has given to the public a work of undoubted merit.

At the present moment, a book of this character supplies an important desideratum. The universal attention now di-

rected to the subject of slavery, must give great importance to the question of colonizing free blacks in Africa. Captain Foote's book sheds a vast deal of light on this subject. He gives enough of the early history and struggles of Colonization to interest, without tiring us, and a sufficiently detailed account of its present condition to enlist our best wishes and hopes in favor of the African Republic.

The scientific reader will here find valuable information on the physical geography, geology, distribution of races, languages, &c. of this interesting continent. The author has evidently taken great care to obtain reliable information, and the public have now an opportunity of reaping the benefit of it.

Africa offers such a vast field for research, and is so little known, that authentic accounts of her present condition have a charm which few narrations now possess—the charm of novelty. It would seem, from recent explorations, that our long received opinions of the sterile and desert character of the interior of that strange continent are far from correct. Regions have been visited which yield in fertility and beauty to none of the most favored spots on the earth's surface.

The merchant will find in this work much useful information as to the trade of Africa, and its growing importance. A fruitful field of commerce is evidently opening there, and the first comers will be first served.

On another point, both merchants and public men will here find valuable information. Information, too, which cannot well be obtained otherwise, unless by tedious examination of public records at Washington. And that is, information as to how far the American Flag has been practically inviolate, when British Naval officers have suspected any false assumption of our nationality. Our neutral position in the existing European war renders this question extremely important at present.

Finally, to the general reader this work cannot but prove acceptable. It is full of information on Africa, particularly its Western coast, and the ameliorating influences which have been wrought among its tribes by the combined effects of trade, missionaries, the presence of foreign squadrons, and the almost total suppression of the slave trade. It is written in an excellent and agreeable style, giving it a literary merit not always found in works of this character, purporting to impart merely substantial and useful knowledge.

List of Emigrants

By the Ship *Sophia Walker*, Capt. *Horatio N. Gray*, from *Baltimore*, May 6, *Norfolk*, May 18, and *Savannah*, May 27, 1854, for *Bassa* and *Monrovia*, *Liberia*.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
FROM LOUISIANA. (To be located at <i>Buchanan</i> .)				
1	Charles Savage,	30	Slave,	Em. by Mrs. Elizabeth Savage.
2	Frances do	22	do.	Em. by Mrs. Ann E. Newman.
3	Alice do	4 mos.	do.	do
FROM MARTINSBURG, VA. (To be located at <i>Monrovia</i> .)				
4	George Brown,	40	Free.	
5	Winifred do wife	34	do.	
6	George R. do son	14	do.	
7	Francis M. do do	12	do.	
8	Mary A. do dtr.	10	do.	
9	John J. do son	7	do.	
10	Larinda J. do dtr.	5	do.	
11	Isaac N. do son	1	do.	
FROM JEFFERSON CO., VA. (To be located at <i>Monrovia</i> .)				
12	Francis Harris,	32	Free.	
13	John J. do son	10	do.	
14	Mary C. do dtr.	3	do.	
15	Moses Baylor	29	do.	
FROM ROMNEY, VA. (To be located at <i>Buchanan</i> .)				
16	George Holt,	32	Slave,	Em. by Sarah Inskip.
17	Daffney do wife	45	do.	Em. by James Gibson.
18	Mary do dtr.	5	do.	
19	Solomon Keys,	22	do.	Em. by Sarah Inskip.
20	Charlotte do wife	26	do.	Em. by Isaac A. J. Inskip.
21	Ester do dtr.	3	do.	
22	Hannah Bell,	26	do.	Em. by Wm. Inskip.
23	John do son	5	do.	
24	Anna do dtr	3	do.	
FROM BOTETOUT CO., VA. (To be located at <i>Buchanan</i> .)				
25	Samuel Kimberlain,	55	Slave,	Em. by the heirs of Jacob Kim-
26	Lucy do wife	45	do.	berlin.
27	Calvin do son	16	do.	do.
28	Albert do son	13	do.	do.
29	Paralee do	11	do.	do.
30	Samuel do son	9	do.	do.
31	Aminda do dtr.	7	do.	do.
32	Anderson do son	5	do.	do.
33	John do son	2	do.	do.
34	Maria White,	37	do.	do.
35	Geo. W. do son	12	do.	do.
36	John do son	10	do.	do.
37	Jane do dtr.	8	do.	do.
38	James do son	7	do.	do.
FROM MANCHESTER, VA. (To be located at <i>Monrovia</i> .)				
39	Thomas Sims,	15	Free.	
40	George McCridie,	21	do.	
41	James Cornwell,	32	do.	

EMIGRANTS BY THE SHIP SOPHIA WALKER.

No.	Name.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
	FROM PETERSBURGH, VA. (To be located at Buchanan.)			
42	Arthur Harris,	21	Free.	
43	Albert J. Johnson,	34	do.	
	FROM NORFOLK, VA. (To be located at Buchanan.)			
44	Isaac Rann,	50	do.	
	FROM HENRICO, Co. VA. (To be located at Buchanan.)			
45	Samuel Jennings,	55	Slave,	Em. by the will of Wm. D.
46	Sally do	35	do.	Jennings.
47	Laurnia do	13	do.	do.
48	Sam do Jr.	5	do.	do.
49	Mary J. do	18	do.	Bought by Sam her Father.
50	Matilda Jennings,	36	do.	Em. by the will of Wm. D.
51	Elizabeth do	11	do.	Jennings.
52	Josephine do	4	do.	do.
53	Hannibal do	1	do.	do.
54	Abby do	38	do.	do.
55	Molly do	12	do.	do.
56	Jackson do	22	do.	do.
57	Kellis do	50	do.	do.
58	Isham do	28	do.	do.
59	Stephen do	25	do.	do.
60	Archie do	60	do.	do.
61	Jim do	54	do.	do.
62	Christiana do	50	do.	do.
63	Frank do	35	do.	do.
64	Betsy do	32	do.	do.
65	Christiana do	6	do.	do.
66	Sophia do	4	do.	do.
67	John do	21	do.	do.
68	Susan do	19	do.	do.
69	Cordelia do	3	do.	do.
70	Sarah do	17	do.	do.
71	Martha do	35	do.	do.
72	Miranda do	3	do.	do.
73	John do	8 mos.	do.	do.
74	Squire do	21	do.	do.
75	Elizabeth do	25	do.	do.
76	Martha A. do	3 mos.	do.	do.
77	George do	60	do.	do.
78	Mary do	50	do.	Bought by George her husband.
79	Peter do	50	do.	Em. by the will of Wm. D.
80	Charles do	22	do.	Jennings.
81	George do Jr.	25	do.	do.
82	Nancy Green,	50	do.	do.
83	Margaret Jennings,	30	do.	do.
	To be located at Monrovia. }			
	FROM RICHMOND, VA. (To be located at Buchanan.)			
84	Armistead Tompkins,	30	Free.	
	FROM NANSEMOND, Co., VA. (To be located at Buchanan.)			
85	Randal Bunch,	42	Slave.	Em. by the will of Joseph
86	Ben do	38	do.	Bunch.
87	Rufus do	28	do.	do.
88	Lawrence do	34	do.	do.

EMIGRANTS BY THE SHIP SOPHIA WALKER.

No.	Name.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
89	Lucy Bunch,	58	Slave,	Em. by the will of Joseph
90	Chaney do.	30	do.	Bunch.
91	George do.	12	do.	do.
92	Solomon do.	8	do.	do.
93	Moses do.	5	do.	do.
94	Abram do.	1	do.	do.
95	Emma do.	30	do.	do.
96	Davy do.	12	do.	do.
97	Martha do.	8	do.	do.
98	Joshua do.	5	do.	do.
99	Hannibal do.	2	do.	do.
100	Fanny	50	do.	do.
FROM KING GEORGE CO., VA. (To be located at Monrovia.)				
101	Gustavus Cross,	40	do.	Em. by the will of Mrs. Cross.
102	Tulip Satterwhite,	30	Free.	
103	Sophia Cross,	8	Slave.	Em. by the will of Mrs. Cross.
104	Eliza A. do.	4 mos.	do.	do.
105	Hannah Sally White,	26	do.	do.
106	Leonard Cross,	3	do.	do.
107	Harriet do.	6 mos	do.	do.
FROM AMHERST CO., VA. (To be located at Buchanan.)				
108	Eddy Davis,	78	Slave,	Em. by the will of Arthur B.
109	Eliza do.	22	do.	Davis.
110	Caroline do.	8	do.	do.
111	Anna do.	5	do.	do.
112	James do.	7 mos.	do.	do.
113	Nancy do.	30	do.	do.
114	Charley do.	7	do.	do.
115	Fanny do.	3	do.	do.
116	Paulina do.	8 mos.	do.	do.
117	Watt do.	40	do.	do.
118	Joshua do.	36	do.	do.
119	Andrew do.	36	do.	do.
120	Manuel do.	30	do.	do.
121	Frederick do.	24	do.	do.
122	Warrick do.	18	do.	do.
123	Susan F. Johnson,	18	Free.	
124	Francis A. do.	3	do.	
125	Ann Eliza Wilson,	28	do.	
FROM ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. (To be located at Buchanan.)				
126	Simeon Ellis,	55	Free.	
127	Parthena do.	38	do.	
128	Jeffrey do.	12	do.	
129	Simeon do.	8	do.	
130	John W. do.	6	do.	
131	Mary do.	13	do.	
132	Richard McMorine,	43	Slave,	{ Purchased himself with the aid of Mr Phelps, of New York, who contributed through Rev. John B. Pinney, \$500.
133	Phebe do.	40	Free.	
134	Wilson Spellman,	10	do.	
135	Cordelia do.	8	do.	
136	Abram do.	6	do.	
137	Mary do.	4	do.	
138	Honor do.	26	do.	
139	Miranda White,	25	do.	
140	Nancy Wiggins,	25	do.	

EMIGRANTS BY THE SHIP SOPHIA WALKER.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
FROM DANVILLE, KY. (To be located at Kentucky.)				
141	Reason Henderson,	38	Slave,	Em. by Charles Henderson.
142	Cassey do. wife	35	Free,	
143	Henry do. } their children.	14	do.	
144	Strother do. }	11	do.	
145	Reason do. }	8	do.	
146	Peachy do. }	6	do.	
147	Charles do. }	4	do.	
148	Edy do. }	2	do.	
149	William Henderson,	24	Slave,	Em. by Charles Henderson.
150	Louisa do. wife	20	Free,	
151	Isabella } their children.	2	do.	
152	Charles } 6 mos.	do.		
153	Nelson Green,	24	Slave,	Em. by Dr. Willis Green,
154	Mary do. wife	24	do.	do. by Chas. Henderson.
155	Elizab ^h do. }	11	do.	do.
156	Rachel do. } their children,	8	do.	do.
157	William do. }	2	do.	do.
158	Grandison Henderson,	26	do.	do.
159	Annaca do. wife	24	do.	do.
160	Sarah Jane do. }	11	do.	do.
161	Henry do. }	8	do.	do.
162	Rachel do. }	3	do.	do.
163	Morrison do. }	6	do.	do.
164	Scott do. }	6 mos.	do.	do. [wife.
165	James Sneed,	34	do.	Pur. and set free to go with his
166	Lavinia do. wife	26	do.	Em. by Chas. Henderson.
167	Charity do.	11	do.	do.
168	Thomas Henderson,	28	do.	do.
169	Nelson do.	21	do.	do.
170	Hannah Deer,	41	do.	do.
171	James do.	11	do.	do.
172	Horace do.	24	do.	do.
173	Celia do. wife	20	Free,	
174	Georgiana do.	18	do.	
175	Cary Bell,	21	Slave,	Em. by Mrs. Martha Bell,
176	Nancy do. wife	19	do.	do. by Chas. Henderson.
FROM MERCER CO., KY. (To be located at Kentucky.)				
177	Robert Adams,	23	Slave,	do. by David Adams, Indiana.
FROM MUHLENBURGH CO., KY. (To be located at Kentucky.)				
178	Edmond Weir,	22	Free.	
179	Martha do. wife	18	do.	
FROM SPENCER CO., KY. (To be located at Kentucky.)				
180	Alfred Russell,	21	Slave.	Em. by Samuel Russell.
181	James do.	23	do.	do.
182	Clay do.	31	do.	do.
FROM SIMPSON CO., KY. (To be located at Kentucky.)				
183	Robert Herndon,	40	do.	Em. by James Herndon.
184	Milford do.	35	do.	do.
FROM ST. LOUIS, MO. (To be located at Monrovia.)				
185	Rev. Adam White,	25	Slave,	Em. by Edward Bates.

EMIGRANTS BY THE SHIP SOPHIA WALKER.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks
FROM ST. CLAIR CO., MO. (To be located at Monrovia.)				
186	Emaline Bruce,	32	Slave,	Em. by C. S. Walton.
187	Milus Walton,	19	do.	do.
188	Amos do.	17	do.	do.
189	Sarah Bruce,	15	do.	do.
190	Martin Van Buren Bruce,	13	do.	do.
191	Henry Clay do.	9	do.	do.
192	Solomon do.	7	do.	do.
193	Martha Ann	4	do.	do.
FROM ST. FRANCIS CO., MO. (To be located at Monrovia.)				
194	Amy Robinson,	64	Slave,	The Robinson family was emancipated by Mr. Robinson some time since.
195	Jacob do.	45	do.	
196	Eliza do.	35	do.	
197	George do.	12	do.	
198	Serena do.	9	do.	
199	Richard do.	6	do.	
200	Jacob do.	1	do.	
FROM MONTGOMERY CO. MO. (To be located at Monrovia.)				
201	Burrel Tyler,	57	Slave,	Em. by Mrs. Eliza Ann Bond.
202	Martha do. wife	45	do.	do.
203	Richard P. do.	12	do.	do.
204	Eliza Ann do.	9	do.	do.
205	Marg't A. do.	7	do.	do.
206	James R. do.	4	do.	do.
207	Enoch M. do.	6 mos.	do.	do.
FROM ST. LOUIS CO. MO. (To be located at Monrovia.)				
208	Harriet Johnson,	35	Slave,	Purchased by her late husband, Isaac Johnson, deceased.
209	John do.	14	Free.	
210	Hannah do.	12	do.	
211	Minerva do.	7	do.	
212	Jacob do.	10	do.	
213	Permillus do.	3	do.	
FROM WILLIAMSON CO., TEN. (To be located at Bassa Co.)				
214	Hiram Hall,	50	Slave,	These twenty-eight are sent by Col. Montgomery Bell, together with 21 in the Brig Harp, and one, a small child, died between Savannah and Baltimore.
215	Nelly do.	50	do.	
216	Malissa do.	13	do.	
217	Henry do.	9	do.	
218	Daniel Gray,	23	do.	
219	Elizabeth do.	22	do.	
220	Lucinda do.	3	do.	
221	Celey do.	5	do.	
222	Anthony Upshur,	50	do.	
223	Sally do.	40	do.	
224	Isaac do.	10	do.	
225	Sarah Jane do.	7	do.	
226	Robert do.	5	do.	
227	Joseph do.	4	do.	
228	Malissa do.	2	do.	
229	William Whitfield,	27	do.	
230	Malinda do.	22	do.	
231	Wm. H. do.	4	do.	
232	Sarah D. do.	2	do.	
233	Jane Scott,	30	do.	

EMIGRANTS BY THE SHIP SOPHIA WALKER.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
234	Thomas Scott,	15	Slave,	Sent by Col. Montgomery Bell.
235	Malinda J. do.	12	do.	do.
236	Lavisa do.	10	do.	do.
237	Fannette do.	7	do.	do.
238	John M. do.	5	do.	do.
239	James W. do.	3	do.	do.
240	Martha Jane do.	2	do.	do.
241	Montgomery do.	4 mos.	do.	do.
FROM BIBB CO., GA. (To be located at Bassa Co.)				
242	John Huland,	45	Free,	
243	Emily do.	40	do.	
244	William do.	18	do.	
245	George do.	16	do.	
246	Joe do.	5	do.	
Cabin Passengers.				
247	Dr. J. H. Snowden,			Boston, Mass.
248	{ Dr. Daniel Laing, Wife, and three children.			
249				
250				do.
251				
252	Rev. W. H. Clark.			Missionary from Geo.
Steerage Passengers.				
	George Lee,			{ Citizens of Liberia.
	James Sims.			

NOTE. These 252, added to the number previously sent, make 8,456 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries.

List of Emigrants.

By the Brig Harp, from Baltimore, June 10, 1854, to Liberia, Africa.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
FROM WILLIAMSON CO., TEN. (To be located at Bassa Co.)				
1	Elijah Worley,	35	Slave,	These twenty-one are a part of the family sent by Col. Montgomery Bell, see list above.
2	Fanny do.	40	do.	
3	Lavisa do.	12	do.	
4	Polly do.	10	do.	
5	James do.	2	do.	
6	Martha do.	4 mos.	do.	
7	Reudin Jordon,	40	do.	
8	Matilda do.	27	do.	
9	James do.	20	do.	
10	Nelly do.	10	do.	
11	Polly do.	8	do.	
12	Washington do.	5	do.	
13	Safrona do.	3	do.	

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
14	Nancy Scott,	20	Slave,	Sent by Col. Montgomery Bell.
15	Laura Ann,	7	do.	
16	Jane Butler,	23	do.	
17	Kissey Jane do.	7	do.	
18	Thomas W. do.	8 mos.	do.	
19	Rebecca do.	16	do.	
20	Nely do.	14	do.	
21	Matilda do.	12	do.	
FROM AUGUSTA, GA. (To be located at Sinou.)				
22	George J. Walker.	30	Slave,	Em. by Mrs. M. Moderwell.
23	George Noble, } From Savannah, Ga. }	43	Slave,	
FROM BIBB CO., GA. (To be located at Bassa.)				
24	David Jones,	45	Free.	
25	E. L. de Randamie, } To be located at Monrovia. }	22	do.	

NOTE. These 25 added to the number previously sent, made 8,481 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June, 1834.

MAINE.

By Capt. George Barker:—

Bangor—G. W. Pickering, \$10;

Mrs. J. Bradbury, \$1. 11 00

Brewer—Thomas Gragg, Edward

Holyoke, each \$1; R. Holyoke, \$3; Jeremiah Skinner,

\$2. 7 00

Cashan—Rev. J. Adams, Mr.

Hinkley, Edward P. Weston,

Hon. Josiah Prince, each \$1;

Cash, 50 cents. 4 50

Portland—Phineas Barnes, Low-

ell & Senter, Ebenezer Steele,

J. B. Brown, Wm Chase, W.

S. Dana, L. Dana, Cash, Cash,

each \$5; Cash, \$10; H. J.

Libbey, Cash, each \$3; C. A.

Conant, John C. Brooks, J.

Howard, Jedediah Jewett, G.

F. Shepley, A. L. H., Cash,

Cash, Joshua Maxwell, Cash,

each \$2; Mrs. Wingate, A. R.

Mitchell, J. G. Telford, John

Oxnard, Cash, Cash, Cash,

each \$1; Nathan Cummings,

\$30. to constitute himself a life

member of the Am. Col. Soc..

Danville—Rev. Jas. Drummond,

\$2; Cash, 50 cents. 2 50

Saco—Josiah Calif, \$6; Daniel

Cleaves, A. H. Boyd, each \$3;

Tristram Jordan, N. M. Towie,

each \$2. 16 00

Kennebunk—Joseph Titcomb,

\$10; Mrs. A. Titcomb, Wm.

Lord, Capt. William Lord,

Geo. P. Titcomb, Geo. Bourne,

each \$5; Jane A. Tibbets,

Noah Mason, each \$3; Wm.

B. Sewell & Sister, \$4; Geo.

Lord, Ivory Lord, Chas. Williams,

N. L. Thompson, Lucy

W. Titcomb, each \$2; J. W.

Morton, C. N. Lord, Isaac

Furbish, E. E. Bourne, each

\$1—\$59 00; \$30 of which is

to constitute Rev. Wm. Wilcox

a life member of the American Colonization Society. 59 00

Wells—Mrs. Olive Bourne, \$1;
Mrs. Hannah Gooch, \$3..... 4 00

222 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Capt. George Barker :—
Somersworth—J. A. Burleigh, Jos.
Goodwin, each \$5; Rev. I. B.
Thornton, \$1..... 11 00
Meredith Bridge—Rev. J. K.
Young, Mrs. Charles, each \$1;
Otis Beaman, Congregational
Church collection, \$2 25..... 4 25
Bristol—Miss H. M. Cavis, \$5;
J. C. Bartlett, S. Cavis, each
\$2; Wm. Green, \$1..... 10 00
Concord—Mrs. Thos. D. Merrill,
\$30, to constitute herself a life
member of the Am. Col. Soc.;
Onslow Stearns, \$10; Mrs.
Mary G. Stickney, \$5; Na-
than Stickney, \$4; Abiel Wal-
ker, Joseph B. Walker, each
\$3; Dr. Samuel Morrell, \$1... 56 00
East Concord—Rev. Henry A. &
Mrs. Harriet G. Kendall, each
\$30, to liberate and settle in Li-
beria one slave..... 60 00
Hillsborough Bridge—Cash..... 50

141 75

VERMONT.

Montpelier—Vermont Coloniza-
tion Society, by D. Baldwin,
Esq., Treasurer..... 35 00
Collections made for the Vermont
Colonization Society, from the
6th of March to the 29th of
April, 1854, by Rev. Wm.
Mitchell :—
West Rutland—Wm. Gilmore,
\$3; Rev. A. Walker, B. F.
Blanchard, Dea. E. Boardman,
Stephen Fenn, Wait Chatter-
ton, each \$3; Mrs. M. Gil-
more, J. S. Gilmore, Cash,
Mrs. C. Pratt, Miss A. Man-
ley, A. J. Mead, R. R. Mead,
William Humphrey, Nahum
Johnson, Chas. G. Boardman,
John Proctor, C. Thrall, T.
McLaughlin, Mrs. B. Hascall,
Judson Gorham, L. Sheldon,
Isaac C. Reynolds, J. M. Chat-
terton, each \$1; E. Ward, R.
Watkins, C. M. Townsend, J.
Pratt, J. N. Bailey, H. D. Tut-
tle, H. Chapman, Miss L.
Hall, W. W. Slason, L. Chat-
terton, each 50 cents; Burr
Chapman, 25 cents; Cash, 8
cents..... 36 33

Hydeville—A. W. Hyde, \$5; D.
H. Hawkins, A. P. Drake, N.
B. Cutting, A. S. Meacham,
N. F. Lee, each \$1..... 10 00
Fair Haven—J. Davis, \$5; C.
Reed, \$3; R. C. Colburn, W.
C. Kittredge, each \$2; A. Al-
len, C. M. Willard, J. Capern,
Thomas E. Wakefield, S. L.
Herrick, A. S. Cushman, each
\$1..... 18 00
Clarendon—P. Edgerton, H. S.
Button, each \$1..... 2 00
New Haven—W. Nash, \$10;
Wait Squier, E. H. Landon,
Dea. A. Tripp, A. Parmele,
Lewis Meacham, Jon. Hoyt,
Rev. S. Hurlbut, each \$1; L.
Ruvlee, 37 cents; C. T. Bing-
ham, Myron Chapin, Belden
Crane, M. Cowles, J. L. Eld-
ridge, each 50 cts.; J. Wilcox,
F. Washburne, Mrs. J. Hoyt,
each 25 cents..... 20 62
Wallingford—Dea. M. Hall, \$5;
Josel Hill, \$2; Rev. H. P.
Saunderson, H. Harris, Mrs.
E. Martindale, each \$1; Miss
L. E. Marsh, 25 cts.; W. G.
Marsh, 50 cents..... 10 75
Centre Rutland—Collection in
Meth. Church, \$2 60; Cash,
James Graham, each 50 cents... 3 60
Castleton—Calvin Griswold, \$20;
B. F. Adams, C. S. Sherman,
each \$3; James Adams, Wm.
Dennison, B. F. Langdon, Z.
Howe, each \$2; Mrs. D.
Wright, J. Adams, Jr., Mrs.
A. F. Hopkins, B. W. Burt,
H. O. Higley, E. Higley, Mrs.
E. A. Higley, B. W. Rice,
Aliquis, Hyde Westover, Rev.
E. J. Hallock, Wm. Moulton,
S. H. Root, Smith Sherman,
T. Hooker, D. Bowen, each
\$1; Miss J. Adams, A. Mer-
rill, Chas. Armstrong, A. Love-
land, B. Perry, each 50 cts... 52 50

153 80

MASSACHUSETTS.

Lowell—Leonard Keese, to con-
stitute Miss Caroline A. War-
ren, of Woolwich, Me., a life
member of the Am. Col. Soc... 30 00
Lee—Legacy of the late Joel
Bradley, of Lee, Mass., by
Harvey S. Bradley, Executor,
through Rev. John B. Pinney 37 50

67 50

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—

The Rev. R. R. Gurley, of Washington City, being a native of Connecticut, and an early and devoted friend of African Colonization, the undersigned take pleasure in expressing our high regard for him, and our interest in the cause, by contributing the sums affixed to our several names for the purpose of constituting him a life director of the American Col. Society:	
Hartford—Thomas S. Williams, Austin Dunham, Jas. B. Hosmer, H. Huntington, Charles Seymour, Thomas Smith, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, each \$50....	350 00
New Haven—Charles A. Judson, H. S. Soule, James Brewster, each \$50.....	150 00
Norwich—William P. Green, A. H. Hubbard, Russell Hubbard, each \$50.....	150 00
New London—Thomas W. Williams, Jonathan Coit, each \$50	100 00
New Britain—Henry Stanley, \$60; Philo Pratt, \$50.....	110 00
Bridgeport—Eben Fairchild....	50 00
Southport—Fred. Marquand....	50 00
Madison—E. C. Scranton.....	40 00
	1,000 00

Farmington—John T. Norton, \$20; E. L. Hart, \$3; H. Mygatt, A. C. Raymond, Egbert Cowles, C. B. Oliver, W. L. Cowles, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. S. Wadsworth, Mrs. E. W. Carrington, Miss Sarah Porter, each \$2; W. M. Wadsworth, J. Cowles, F. Deming, Miss Watson, T. C. Lewis, S. Woodruff, L. Barber, T. Treadwell, W. Whitman, A. Bidwell, Erastus Gay, Fisher Gay, each \$1.....	53 00
Madison—S. H. Scranton, \$10; J. S. Wilcox, J. T. Lee, each \$3; Austin Dowd, T. W. Dowd, each \$1; Plate collection, \$14.....	32 00
Wethersfield—Plate collection in Rev. Dr. Tucker's church, \$33 28, to constitute Mr. John Loveland a life member of the American Col. Society.....	38 28
Guttford—Rev. L. T. Bennett, Wm. Faulkner, Mrs. Sarah Griffing, each \$5; A. Kimberly, Chas. Elliot, J. H. Bartlett,	

H. Holcomb, each \$1; H. Loper, 50 cents; Plate collection in the M. E. Church, \$5 60..	25 10
New Haven—W. Cornwell, \$5; Rev. Dr. Fish, Dr. P. A. Jewett, each \$2; L. Baird, L. Cowles, Dr. Charles Hooker, Dr. Monson, H. Fitch, L. Fitch, each \$1.....	15 00
Bristol—J. Atkins.....	5 00
West Haven—Sidney Painter....	5 00
Collinsville—Mrs. H. Case.....	1 00
Hartford—Rev. H. Hooker.....	1 00

1,175 38

VIRGINIA.

Richmond—Colonization Society of Virginia, on account of Emigrants sent to Liberia.....	4,730 00
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GEORGIA.

Monticello—A. Cuthbert, Jr., on account of life membership of American Colonization Society	15 00
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ALABAMA.

By Rev. E. B. Cleghorn:—

Prairie Bluff—Judge A. B. Cooper, \$60, to constitute Rev. F. C. Lowry, McKinley, Marengo Co., and Rev. Thos. Burpo, Rehoboth, Wilcox Co., Ala., life members of the American Colonization Society.....	60 00
Mobile—A. W. Gordon, \$50; M. T. Smith, \$20—\$70; to constitute Rev. H. R. Raymond, Marion, Ala., and Rev. J. H. Calvin, Bolivar, Ala., life members of the Am. Col. Society; Cash, \$5; Cash, \$2 50.....	77 50
Marion—L. Q. C. de Yampart, \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Society.....	30 00
Havana—From a friend to colonization.....	100 00

267 50

LOUISIANA.

By Rev. E. B. Cleghorn:—

New Orleans—L. Maltby, Esq., \$100; Stark, Day & Stauffer, \$50; Logan McKnight, Esq., \$50; Henry McCall, \$20; Robert Geddes, \$20 in full, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; J. Greenleaf, \$20; John Kemp, \$20; Hewitt, Norton & Co., \$20; Ambrose Lanfear, \$20; John M. Hall, \$10; J. Y. de Egana, \$10.....	340 00
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OHIO.

By Rev. John C. Stockton :—	
<i>Wooster</i> —Judge Avery, D. Robinson, each \$2; Messrs. Cox, Lehman, Powers, Lorah, Becktell, Jones, Kurtz, Wykes. Robinson, Jr., and Karr, each \$1; Rev. Mr. Barkdul, Mr. Baumgardner, Mr. Metz, Mr. Bowitz, Rev. Mr. Pope, Mr. Baltzy, M. W. T. Keenly and Mr. A. Frank, each 50 cents.	19 00
<i>Massillon</i> —Gen ^l D. Jarvis, W. A. Reed, H. B. Welman and D. Yant, each \$5; J. Rawson, B. F. Seaton, T. McCullough, M. Williams and K. Jarvis, each \$3; J. S. Killy, Foke & Co., P. Hugus, S. Hunksthal, J. P. Carthaus, Mr. Cook, (Tremont House,) each \$2; Messrs. Myers, Lehman, Russell, Underhill. Rev. E. H. Cummings, S. W. Cummings, Rev. Mr. Blood, Rev. Mr. Nickerson, Messrs Skinner, Hoffman, Rev. Mr. Shaull, Whitehead, Minnish & Atwater, Harvey Fuller, M. M. Powers, V. R. Lyons and Daniel Harbaugh, each \$1 ...	65 00
<i>Canton</i> —John Harris, Esq., \$10; Balance of collection in the Rev. Mr. Buckingham's church, (Presbyterian,) \$12 16; Judge Belden, \$3; E. D. Starkwether, \$1; Stark county colonization society, John Harris, Esq., President, \$5.	31 16
	115 16

INDIANA.

<i>Connorsville</i> —Legacy left the Am. Col. Soc. by the late James Nickles, of Connorsville, Ind., by John S. Reid, Esq.	50 00
<i>Princeton</i> —Mrs. Jane Kell, \$15, in full, to constitute Wm. S. Kell, of Walnut Hill, Ill, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..	15 00
	65 00

CHOCTAW NATION.

<i>Fort Towson</i> —Dr. L. A. Edwards	10 00
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Total Contributions.....2,366 79

NOTE.—The \$2 50, acknowledged in the April Repository as from Rev. C. Kingsbury, should have been credited to Dr. L. A. Edwards.

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE. —By Capt. George Barker:— <i>Bangor</i> —Mich. Schwartz, Albert Emerson, G. W. Chapman, each \$1, to Dec., '54; J. M. Bragg, \$1, to August, '54; Mrs. John Bradbury, to Dec., 1855, \$1. <i>Brewer</i> —Alpheus Hall, to May, 1855, \$1. <i>Gorham</i> —Hon. Josiah Pierce, for 1854-'55, \$2; Hon. Tappan Robie, \$1, for 1854; Mrs. Clarissa Robie, to Nov., '54, \$1; Nathan Burnett, for 1854, \$1; Capt. Charles Frost, for '54, \$1. <i>Portland</i> —O. L. Sanborn, to 1864, \$10; Oliver Gerish, to May, 1855, \$1; J. J. Brown, to May, '56, \$2; Hon. Elbridge Gerry, to Sept., '54, \$1; Joshua Maxwell, to May, '57, \$2. <i>Danville</i> —E. S. Little, to May, 1857, \$3; C. Record, Hon. N. Morrill, N. B. Reynolds, J. P. Longley, Philip A. Briggs, each \$1, to May, '55; J. W. Roak, to May, '56, \$2. <i>Lewiston</i> —J. M. Fry, A. H. Kelsey, each \$2, to May, '56; Geo. H. Pillsbury, Byron W. Watson, A. H. Small, each \$1, to May, '55. <i>Wells</i> —Mrs. Olive Bourne, to Jan., '55, \$1. <i>Freeport</i> —Sam ^l Bliss, to Mar., '58, \$10.		56 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE. —By Capt. George Barker:— <i>Somersetworth</i> —D. H. Buffum, J. M. & E. A. Tibbets, each \$2, to May, '56. <i>Walsborough</i> —Dea. Thos. Rust, Rev. N. Barbour, Sam ^l Avery, J. M. Bracker, J. F. Cotton, Daniel Pickering, Z. Batchelder, Esq., M. Thompson, each \$1, to June, 1855; Samuel Nudd, A. J. Fullerton, each 50 cents to Dec., 1854. <i>Centre Harbor</i> —Jno. Coe, Curtis S. Coe, each \$1, to May, '55. <i>Meredith Bridge</i> —Woodberry Melcher, to Jan., 1854, \$6. <i>Meredith Village</i> —J. W. Lang, to May, '55, \$1. <i>Sunborn-ton Bridge</i> —A. H. Tilton, to Oct., '54, \$1; Jeremiah Tilton, Ann P. Cate, each \$1, to May, '55. <i>Franklin</i> —Daniel Barnard, Mrs. Parker Noyes, Austin F. Pike, each \$1, to May, '55; Dea. Hiel Proctor, to May, '58, \$3; Dr. L. M. Knight, to '56, \$2. <i>Concord</i> —		